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EXAMINER
WATT, CHRIS A

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>16 January 2007</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-41</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-41</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>28 June 2004</u> is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some *   c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/28/04</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This communication is responsive to the amendment filed 1/16/2007.

2.   Claims 1-41 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 14, 28, 32 and 34

are the independent claims. In the instant amendment, claims 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12,

14, 28, 29 and 34 were amended. This action is non-final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Pasquali ("Pasquali" US Patent No. 6,272,493) in view of Netscape

Communicator 4.0 Documentation ("Netscape Communicator 4.0" dated June

13, 1997, downloaded from archive.org's "Wayback Machine") and Thomas

Brattli's DHTML Script examples ("Brattli" dated prior to August 20, 2002

summarized at www.dhtmlcentral.com).

Regarding independent claim 1, Pasquali teaches a browser user

interface (i.e. fig. 1a et seq. of Pasquali; col. 5, line 52; browser client), wherein a

browser executes on a client system (i.e. fig. 1c et seq. of Pasquali; col. 7, line 2;

client system) coupled to a server (i.e. fig. 1a et seq. of Pasquali; col. 7, lines 18-

19; may be coupled with SVR system 102) over a network (i.e. fig. 1a et seq. of

Pasquali; col. 7 line 19; via the electronic data network) and provides a browser

user interface (i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali; col. 11 line 15; browser client) to

server resources (i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali, step S3-2; col. 11 lines 15-16; all

files and functions and content stored with in [sic] server side systems) and

wherein the browser includes functionality to request pages from servers over the

network (i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali; col. 11 line 17; after requesting the same

via an electronic data network) and to process received pages (i.e. fig. 3a et seq.

of Pasquali, step S3-3; col. 11 lines 19-20; constructs a web site ... based on the

received content) for presentation to a browser user (i.e. fig. 3a et seq. of

Pasquali, step S3-4; col. 11 lines 26-27; manifest the web site view), the browser

user interface comprising: a graphical display for presenting presented portions

of browser pages to the user (i.e. col. 6 lines 11-12 et seq. of Pasquali; dynamic

window in which WWW content is normally displayed); a user input device for

accepting user input related to a page displayed in the browser (i.e. col. 6 lines

38-40 et seq. of Pasquali; control objects ... react to events (e.g., mouse clicks,

mouse-overs, double-clicks, etc.)); and storage for dynamic interface elements

received by the browser in connection with received pages (i.e. fig. 1c et seq. of

Pasquali, data storage sub system 114; col. 7 lines 7-8; access and download

HTML documents ... and other related files), Pasquali does not teach dynamic

interface elements able to be presented and modified in response to selected

user input without requiring further interaction with a server, nor the specific

application of this interface.

Netscape Communicator 4.0 teaches dynamic interface elements able to

be presented and modified in response to selected user input without requiring

further interaction with a server (i.e. see "Dynamic HTML" section of the

Netscape Communicator Documentation). Dynamic interface elements executed

on a client, separate from a server, such as DHTML, JavaScript Style Sheets

("JSS"), Layers, Dynamic Cascading Style Sheets ("CSS") and Visual Filters

have been known in the art since 1997 (i.e. note "What's Hot" section of the

"Netscape Communicator" section of the Netscape Communicator

Documentation). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the

invention to integrate the dynamic client side interface elements of the Netscape

Communicator Documentation into the browser user interface of Pasquali. Said

artisan would have been motivated to combine the Netscape Communicator

Documentation into Pasquali to transform static content as found in Pasquali into

interactive and dynamic applications (i.e. see "Dynamic HTML" section of the

Netscape Communicator Documentation).

Brattli teaches the specific application of dynamic interface elements able

to be presented and modified in response to selected user input without requiring

further interaction with a server (i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "SlideMenu",

"SideScrollMenu", "Scrolltext", "PageScroll", "Spotlight" all written before 9/01). It

would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to integrate

the specific application of interface elements into the browser user interface as

modified by the Netscape Communicator Documentation to allow for sliding,

scrolling, highlighting and the use of dynamic menus (i.e. see "Scripts" section of

Brattli).

Regarding dependent claim 2, see the analysis of claim 1 above. Pasquali

in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli, teaches the browser

user interface of claim 1 wherein the dynamic interface elements include slide

sheets, wherein a slide sheet opens using a sliding motion on the display in

response to the selected user input (i.e. "SlideMenu" in the "Scripts" section of

Brattli).

Regarding dependent claim 3, see the analysis of claim 2 above. Pasquali

in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli, teaches the browser

user interface of claim 2 wherein a slide sheet includes a plurality of tabs (i.e. col.

9 line 56 et seq. of Pasquali; window modules 202 arranged in table fashion)

each representing a subset of the browser user interface elements (i.e. col. 9 line

49 et seq. of Pasquali; content management environment (CME)) presented on

the slide sheet and logic for switching among tabs in response to user input for

presenting corresponding browser user interface elements (i.e. col. 9, line 67-col.

10, line 1 et seq. of Pasquali; module control icons (MCs) which correspond to

associated control logic) without requiring further interaction with a server (i.e.

col.4 lines 36-41 et seq. of Pasquali; window object(s) ... may be updated and

loaded with content ... without requiring the content manifestation environment to

be refreshed).

Regarding dependent claim 4, see the analysis of claim 3 above. Pasquali

in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli, teaches the browser

user interface of claim 3 wherein a slide sheet includes scroll user interface

elements for scrolling user interface elements of the slide sheet within a display

area smaller than the presentation of all user interface elements of the slide

sheet (i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "SideScrollMenu", "Scrolltext", "PageScroll",

"CircleMenu", "NewsSlideFade").

Regarding dependent claim 4, see the analysis of claim 3 above. Pasquali

in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli, teaches the browser

user interface of claim 2 further comprising the user interface elements for

allowing the user to resize the slide sheet in one or more directions (i.e. col. 47,

line 37 et seq. of Pasquali; A user may adjust window sizes) without requiring

further interaction with the server (i.e. col.4 lines 36-41 of Pasquali; window

object(s) ... may be updated and loaded with content ... without requiring the

content manifestation environment to be refreshed).

Regarding dependent claim 5, see the analysis of claim 2 above. Pasquali

in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli, teaches the browser

user interface of claim 2 wherein the slide sheet is semi-transparent (i.e. "Scripts"

section of Brattli: "NewsSlideFade").

Regarding dependent claim 7, see the analysis of claim 2 above. Pasquali

in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli, teaches the browser

user interface of claim 2 wherein the slide sheet is associated with a topic

specific page (i.e. col. 1, lines 56-57 et seq. of Pasquali; may select topic areas),

wherein topics include news, sports, weather, commentary, commerce, music,

movies, games or local information (i.e. fig. 2a et seq. of Pasquali, NEWS; col. 1

line 21; news, weather, sports).

Regarding dependent claim 8, see the analysis of claim 7 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli, teaches the browser user interface of claim 7 wherein the slide sheet is associated with a finance page (i.e. col. 2, line 57 et seq. of Pasquali; financial feeds) and the slide sheet presents a ticker lookup interface (i.e. col. 3, line 40 et seq. of Pasquali; updated stock tickers).

Regarding dependent claim 9, see the analysis of claim 1 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the browser user interface of claim 1 further comprising: logic to track user interface interactions with the dynamic interface elements (i.e. "Dynamic HTML" section of the Netscape Communicator documentation: "page can respond immediately to user actions"); and logic for communicating messages to a server corresponding with the dynamic interface elements, wherein a message to the server indicates user interactions (i.e. col. 17, line 11 et seq. of Pasquali: database table is generated to store window module properties and the like) and wherein such interactions are effected independent of whether the server receives the message (i.e. "Dynamic HTML" section of the Netscape Communicator documentation: "page can respond immediately to user actions").

Regarding dependent claim 10, see the analysis of claim 1 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the browser user interface of claim 1 wherein pages with dynamic interface elements received from a server include substitute presentations for presentation by browsers that do not support dynamic interface elements (i.e. "Dynamic HTML"

section of the Netscape Communicator documentation: "provides more exciting and useful information on sites that use Dynamic HTML"; col. 10, line 46 et seq. of Pasquali; may be used to facilitate manifestation of content that would otherwise not be destined for window module manifestation).

Regarding dependent claim 11, see the analysis of claim 1 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the browser user interface of claim 1 wherein the dynamic interface elements include a menu bar, wherein the menu bar providing a selection hierarchy such that a user can navigate within the menu bar without requiring further interaction with the server (i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "SlideMenu").

Regarding dependent claim 12, see the analysis of claim 1 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the browser user interface of claim 11 wherein the browser further comprises: logic to track user interface interactions with the menu bar (i.e. col. 17 lines 13-15 et seq. of Pasquali; GUI manipulation of window module attributes stored, "Scripts" section of Brattli: "SlideMenu"); and logic for communicating messages to a server corresponding with the menu bar, wherein a message to the server indicates user interactions with the menu bar (i.e. col. 17, lines 11-12 et seq. of Pasquali; database table is generated to store window module properties and the like) and wherein such interactions are effected independent of whether the server receives the message (i.e. "Dynamic HTML" section of the Netscape Communicator documentation: "interact with the content on those pages without having to download additional content from the server").

Regarding dependent claim 13, see the analysis of claim 1 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 1 further comprising a cache for caching dynamic

interface elements at the client (i.e. col.4 lines 36-41 et seq. of Pasquali; window

object(s) ... may be updated and loaded with content ... without requiring the

content manifestation environment to be refreshed).

Regarding independent claim 14, Pasquali teaches a browser user

interface (i.e. fig. 1a et seq. of Pasquali; col. 5, line 52; browser client), wherein a

browser executes on a client system (i.e. fig. 1c et seq. of Pasquali; col. 7, line 2;

client system) to present the browser user interface on a graphical display to a

user of the client system (i.e. fig. 1c et seq. of Pasquali; col. 7, line 2; client

system) and accept user input from the user (i.e. fig. 5a et seq. of Pasquali, step

S5-4; col. 57 line 37; user specifies a WWW web site), and wherein the browser

(i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali; col. 11 line 15; browser client) includes functionality

to request pages from servers over a network (i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali; col.

11 line 17; after requesting the same via an electronic data network) and to

process received pages (i.e. fig. 3a et seq. of Pasquali, step S3-3; col. 11 lines

19-20; constructs a web site ... based on the received content) for presentation to

the user (i.e. fig. 3a et seq. of Pasquali, step S3-4; col. 11 lines 26-27; manifest

the web site view), the browser user interface comprising: a page display,

wherein elements of a received page are presented according to browser

interpretation of data from the received page (i.e. col. 6 lines 11-12 et seq. of

Pasquali; dynamic window in which WWW content is normally displayed);

Pasquali does not teach a rotation display area comprising some or all of a display area used for that page display; storage for a plurality of rotation display items, a rotation display items storage comprising storage for a summary and a primary presentation for each rotation display item; logic for displaying, by the browser, primary presentations for less than all of the plurality of rotation display items in the rotation display area; logic for displaying, by the browser, summaries for items wherein the number of summaries is greater than the number of primary presentations presented at one time; logic for highlighting, among the summaries displayed, the ones of the summaries that correspond to the primary presentations displayed in the rotation display area; and logic for rotating, the plurality of rotation that display items to display primary presentations for a different subsets of the rotation display items and for updating highlighting of summaries to correspond to the different subsets of rotation display items.

Netscape Communicator 4.0 teaches dynamic interface elements able to be presented and modified in response to selected user input without requiring further interaction with a server (i.e. see "Dynamic HTML" section of the Netscape Communicator Documentation). Dynamic interface elements executed on a client, separate from a server, such as DHTML, JavaScript Style Sheets ("JSS"), Layers, Dynamic Cascading Style Sheets ("CSS") and Visual Filters have been known in the art since 1997 (i.e. note "What's Hot" section of the "Netscape Communicator" section of the Netscape Communicator Documentation). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to integrate the dynamic client side interface elements of the Netscape

Communicator Documentation into the browser user interface of Pasquali. Said

artisan would have been motivated to combine the Netscape Communicator

Documentation into Pasquali to transform static content as found in Pasquali into

interactive and dynamic applications (i.e. see "Dynamic HTML" section of the

Netscape Communicator Documentation). Furthermore, as seen in the examples

above, the use of such tools has been used, since 2001 in the presentation of

news and other content. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of

the invention to integrate the dynamic client side interface elements of the

Netscape Communicator 4.0 into the browser user interface of Pasquali. Said

artisan would have been motivated to combine Netscape Communicator 4.0 into

Pasquali to allow modifications in the CSS of a Web page through use of the

browser within the client rather than the server (i.e. see "Dynamic HTML" section

of the Netscape Communicator Documentation).

Brattli teaches a rotation display area comprising some or all of a display

area used for that page display; storage for a plurality of rotation display items

(i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "Circlemenu"), a rotation display items storage

comprising storage for a summary and a primary presentation for each rotation

display item; logic for displaying, by the browser, primary presentations for less

than all of the plurality of rotation display items in the rotation display area (i.e.

"Scripts" section of Brattli: "animate in a circle motion out and in before it goes to

a page."); logic for displaying, by the browser, summaries for items wherein the

number of summaries is greater than the number of primary presentations

presented at one time (i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "NewsSlideFade"); logic for

highlighting, among the summaries displayed, the ones of the summaries that correspond to the primary presentations displayed in the rotation display area (i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "Spotlight"); and logic for rotating, the plurality of rotation that display items to display primary presentations for a different subsets of the rotation display items and for updating highlighting of summaries to correspond to the different subsets of rotation display items (i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "NewsSlideFade"). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to integrate the specific application of interface elements into the browser user interface as modified by the Netscape Communicator Documentation to allow for sliding, scrolling, highlighting and the use of dynamic menus for the presentation of such items in a page rotation display (i.e. see "Scripts" section of Brattli).

Regarding dependent claim 15, see the analysis of claim 14 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the browser user interface of claim 14 wherein the number of primary presentations presented at one time is one primary presentation (i.e. fig. 2b et seq. of Pasquali; content display layer; note one primary display layer, and two summary windows).

Regarding dependent claim 16, see the analysis of claim 14 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the browser user interface of claim 14 wherein the number of summaries displayed are all of the summaries in the storage for rotation display items (i.e. fig. 2a et seq. of Pasquali; note all summaries available).

Regarding dependent claim 17, see the analysis of claim 14 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 14 further comprising: logic to designate an order

of presentation of the rotation display items (i.e. col. 15; line 25 et seq. of

Pasquali; get all module data and order it by priority); logic to modify the order of

presentation based on user input such that a user indication of interest in a

summary for one item results in the primary presentation for the item of interest

being presented earlier in the order than if no user indication of interest was input

(i.e. col. 1, lines 57-59 et seq. of Pasquali; select topic areas from among a pre-

configured ... list of hyper-text lines related to a particular filed of interest).

Regarding dependent claim 18, see the analysis of claim 14 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 14 wherein the logic for rotating includes logic for

fading out a current primary presentation and fading in a next primary

presentation (i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "NewsSlideFade").

Regarding dependent claim 19, see the analysis of claim 14 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 14 wherein the logic for rotating includes logic for

rotating out primary presentations at the differing times when multiple primary

presentations are presented at any one time (i.e. col. 15, lines 17-18 et seq. of

Pasquali; The following is all information relating to module objects. Change the

order they appear in simply by changing the priority number).

Regarding dependent claim 20, see the analysis of claim 14 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the browser user interface of claim 14 wherein the storage for the plurality of rotation display items is stored entirely within the client system (i.e. see analysis of knowledge in art of client-side dynamic HTML in claim 14 above).

Regarding dependent claim 21, see the analysis of claim 14 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the browser user interface of claim 14 wherein the highlighting is one or more of bolding, underlining, presenting in a distinct font, presenting in a distinct color, or animating (i.e. col. 3, line 10 et seq. of Pasquali; may be perused for news story highlight; also note use of <b> and <u> tags in HTML code, representing bold and highlighting).

Regarding dependent claim 22, see the analysis of claim 14 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the browser user interface of claim 14 further comprising: a transition indicator indicating an imminent transition from a current set of one or more primary presentations to a next set of one or more primary presentations (i.e. col. 6, lines 34-37 et seq. of Pasquali; can manifest content based on operations occurring within a Module (e.g., ... occurrence of another event)); and logic to interrupt the imminent transition upon receipt of an interrupting user input, whereby the current set of one or more primary presentations remains presented (i.e. col. 6, lines 34-37 et seq. of Pasquali; can manifest content based on operations occurring within a Module (e.g., ... occurrence of another event)).

Regarding dependent claim 23, see the analysis of claim 14 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 14 wherein the rotation display area is associated

with a topic specific page, wherein topics include news, sports, weather,

commentary, commerce, music, movies, games or local information (i.e. fig. 2a et

seq. of Pasquali, NEWS; col. 1, line 21; news, weather, sports).

Regarding dependent claim 24, see the analysis of claim 23 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 23 wherein the rotation display area is associated

with a news page (i.e. fig. 2a et seq. of Pasquali, NEWS; col. 1, line 21; news,

weather, sports) and the rotation display area displays news headlines has item

the summaries and additional details related to the news headlines as the

primary presentations (i.e. col. 3, line 10 et seq. of Pasquali; may be perused for

news story highlight).

Regarding dependent claim 25, see the analysis of claim 24 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 24 wherein the news headlines presented as the

primary presentations (i.e. col. 3, line 10 et seq. of Pasquali; may be perused for

news story highlight) comprise one or more of text, image, audio or video

presentations (i.e. col. 8 lines 62-64 et seq. of Pasquali; (e.g., text, graphics, etc.)

may be manifested, while ... (a news fee) ... may also be displayed).

Regarding dependent claim 26, see the analysis of claim 14 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 14, the browser further comprising: logic to track

user interface interactions with the rotation display area (i.e. col. 17 lines 13-15 et

seq. of Pasquali; GUI manipulation of window module attributes stored); and

logic for generating messages to a server corresponding with the rotation display

area, wherein a message to the server indicates user interactions (i.e. col. 17,

lines 11-12 et seq. of Pasquali; database table is generated to store window

module properties and the like) and wherein such interactions are effected

independent of whether the server receives the message (i.e. see analysis of

knowledge in art of client-side dynamic HTML in claim 14 above).

Regarding dependent claim 27, see the analysis of claim 14 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 14 wherein pages with received from a server

include substitute presentations for presentation by browsers that do not support

a rotation display area (i.e. "Dynamic HTML" section of the Netscape

Communicator documentation: "provides more exciting and useful information on

sites that use Dynamic HTML"; col. 10, lines 46-48 et seq. of Pasquali; may be

used to facilitate manifestation of content that would otherwise not be destined

for window module manifestation).

Regarding independent claim 28, Pasquali teaches a browser user

interface (i.e. fig. 1a et seq. of Pasquali; col. 5, line 52; browser client), wherein a

browser executes on a client system (i.e. fig. 1c et seq. of Pasquali; col. 7, line 2;

client system) to present the browser user interface on a graphical display to a

user of the client system (i.e. fig. 1c et seq. of Pasquali; col. 7, line 2; client

system) and accept user input from the user (i.e. fig. 5a et seq. of Pasquali, step

S5-4; col. 57 line 37; user specifies a WWW web site), and wherein the browser

(i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali; col. 11 line 15; browser client) includes functionality

to request pages from servers over a network (i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali; col.

11 line 17; after requesting the same via an electronic data network) and to

process received pages (i.e. fig. 3a et seq. of Pasquali, step S3-3; col. 11 lines

19-20; constructs a web site ... based on the received content) for presentation to

the user (i.e. fig. 3a et seq. of Pasquali, step S3-4; col. 11 lines 26-27; manifest

the web site view). Pasquali does not teach storage for a plurality of layer

datasets for a received page; a page display layer, wherein elements of a main

layer dataset of a received page are presented according to browser

interpretation of data from the received page; a tool layer having elements

related to an activity; logic to optionally display the tool layer over the page

display layer; and logic to accept input from the user related to the activity and

remove the tool layer display when complete.

Netscape Communicator 4.0 teach storage for a plurality of layer datasets

for a received page; a page display layer, wherein elements of a main layer

dataset of a received page are presented according to browser interpretation of

data from the received page; a tool layer having elements related to an activity;

logic to optionally display the tool layer over the page display layer; and logic to

accept input from the user related to the activity and remove the tool layer display

when complete.

Regarding dependent claim 29, see the analysis of claim 28 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 28 wherein the tool layer is semi-transparent (i.e.

"Scripts" section of Brattli: "NewsSlideFade").

Regarding dependent claim 30, see the analysis of claim 28 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 28, the browser further comprising: logic to track

user interface interactions with the tool layer (i.e. col. 17, lines 13-15 et seq. of

Pasquali; GUI manipulation of window module attributes stored); and logic for

generating messages to a server corresponding with the tool layer, wherein a

message to the server indicates user interactions (i.e. col. 17, lines 11-12 et seq.

of Pasquali; database table is generated to store window module properties and

the like) and wherein such interactions are effected independent of whether the

server receives the message (i.e. see analysis of knowledge in art of client-side

dynamic HTML in claim 28 above).

Regarding dependent claim 31, see the analysis of claim 28 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 28 wherein pages with received from a server

include substitute presentations for presentation by browsers that do not support

multiple layers (col. 10, lines 46-48; may be used to facilitate manifestation of

content that would otherwise not be destined for window module manifestation).

Regarding independent claim 32, Pasquali teaches a browser user

interface (i.e. fig. 1a et seq. of Pasquali; col. 5, line 52; browser client), wherein a

browser executes on a client system (i.e. fig. 1c et seq. of Pasquali; col. 7, line 2;

client system) to present the browser user interface on a graphical display to a

user of the client system (i.e. fig. 1c et seq. of Pasquali; col. 7, line 2; client

system) and accept user input from the user (i.e. fig. 5a et seq. of Pasquali, step

S5-4; col. 57 line 37; user specifies a WWW web site), and wherein the browser

(i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali; col. 11 line 15; browser client) includes

functionality to request pages from servers over a network (i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of

Pasquali; col. 11 line 17; after requesting the same via an electronic data

network) and to process received pages (i.e. fig. 3a et seq. of Pasquali, step S3-

3; col. 11 lines 19-20; constructs a web site ... based on the received content) for

presentation to the user (i.e. fig. 3a et seq. of Pasquali, step S3-4; col. 11 lines

26-27; manifest the web site view), the browser user interface comprising:

storage, at the client system, for a plurality of page components, wherein a page

received from a server is displayable as a collection of page components (i.e. fig.

1c et seq. of Pasquali, data storage sub system 114; col. 7 lines 7-8; access and

download HTML documents ... and other related files) each having a display

position (i.e. col. 11, lines 66-67 et seq. of Pasquali; defines a screen position for

a window module); logic for accepting user input for modifying page component

display positions (i.e. col. 12, lines 64-65 et seq. of Pasquali; permit user

adjustment of window module attributes (e.g., vertical and horizontal CME

positions ...)); and logic for revising a page display according to user input for

modifying page component display positions (i.e. col. 12, lines 64-65 et seq. of

Pasquali; permit user adjustment of window module attributes (e.g., vertical and

horizontal CME positions ...)). Pasquali does not teach dynamic interface elements able to be presented and modified in response to selected user input without requiring further interaction with a server.

Netscape Communicator 4.0 teaches dynamic interface elements able to be presented and modified in response to selected user input without requiring further interaction with a server. Dynamic interface elements executed on a client, separate from a server, such as DHTML, JavaScript Style Sheets ("JSS"), Layers, Dynamic Cascading Style Sheets ("CSS") and Visual Filters have been known in the art since 1997 (i.e. note "What's Hot" section of the "Netscape Communicator" section of the Netscape Communicator Documentation). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to integrate the dynamic client side interface elements of the Netscape Communicator Documentation into the browser user interface of Pasquali. Said artisan would have been motivated to combine the Netscape Communicator Documentation into Pasquali to transform static content as found in Pasquali into interactive and dynamic applications (i.e. see "Dynamic HTML" section of the Netscape Communicator Documentation).

Brattli teaches the specific application of dynamic interface elements able to be presented and modified in response to selected user input without requiring further interaction with a server (i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "SlideMenu", "SideScrollMenu", "Scrolltext", "PageScroll", "Spotlight" all written before 9/01). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to integrate the specific application of interface elements into the browser user interface as

modified by the Netscape Communicator Documentation to allow for sliding,

scrolling, highlighting and the use of dynamic menus (i.e. see "Scripts" section of

Brattli).

Regarding dependent claim 33, see the analysis of claim 28 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

browser user interface of claim 32 further comprising logic for generating a

message from the client system to the server representing modified page

component display positions to allow subsequent presentations of pages from

the server to be modified according to the modified page component display

positions (i.e. col. 52, lines 12-13 et seq. of Pasquali; positions it in the proper

place based on the variables set).

Regarding independent claim 34, Pasquali teaches a method of user

interaction (i.e. fig. 5a et seq. of Pasquali) with a browser user interface (i.e. fig.

1a et seq. of Pasquali; col. 5, line 52; browser client), wherein a browser

executes on a client system coupled to a server (i.e. fig. 1a et seq. of Pasquali;

col. 7, lines 18-19; may be coupled with SVR system 102) over a network (i.e. fig.

1a et seq. of Pasquali; col. 7 line 19; via the electronic data network) and

provides a browser user interface (i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali; col. 11 line 15;

browser client) to server resources (i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali, step S3-2; col.

11 lines 15-16; all files and functions and content stored with in [sic] server side

systems) and wherein the browser includes functionality to request pages from

servers over the network (i.e. fig. 3 et seq. of Pasquali; col. 11 line 17; after

requesting the same via an electronic data network) and to process received

pages (i.e. fig. 3a et seq. of Pasquali, step S3-3; col. 11 lines 19-20; constructs a

web site ... based on the received content) for presentation to a browser user (fig.

3a, step S3-4; col. 11 lines 26-27; manifest the web site view), the browser user

interface comprising: requesting a page, using the browser, from a target server

(fig. 5a, step S5-4; col. 57 line 37; user specifies a WWW web site); receiving the

requested page at the client system from the target server (fig. 5a, step S5-5; col.

57 lines 43-44; receives window content). Pasquali does not teach the received

requested page comprises a plurality of layers, where at least one of the plurality

of layers is a page display layer and at least one of the plurality of layers other

than the page display layer is an optional display layer comprising at least one

dynamic interface element corresponding to possible user input; generating a

user display corresponding to the received requested page; displaying the user

display and accepting user input corresponding to the user display of the

received requested page; when a user input corresponding to a request for

display of the optional display layer, performing the steps of modifying the display

to present the optional display layer comprising at least one dynamic interface

element; accepting user input corresponding to at least one dynamic interface

element of the optional display layer; recording the accepted user input; and

taking an action corresponding to the recorded accepted user input such that the

dynamic interface element is able to be presented and modified in response to

the user input without requiring further interaction with the target server.

Netscape Communicator 4.0 teaches the received requested page

comprises a plurality of layers, where at least one of the plurality of layers is a

page display layer and at least one of the plurality of layers other than the page

display layer is an optional display layer comprising at least one dynamic

interface element corresponding to possible user input; generating a user display

corresponding to the received requested page; displaying the user display and

accepting user input corresponding to the user display of the received requested

page; when a user input corresponding to a request for display of the optional

display layer, performing the steps of modifying the display to present the

optional display layer comprising at least one dynamic interface element;

accepting user input corresponding to at least one dynamic interface element of

the optional display layer; recording the accepted user input; and taking an action

corresponding to the recorded accepted user input such that the dynamic

interface element is able to be presented and modified in response to the user

input without requiring further interaction with the target server. Dynamic

interface elements executed on a client, separate from a server, such as DHTML,

JavaScript Style Sheets ("JSS"), Layers, Dynamic Cascading Style Sheets

("CSS") and Visual Filters have been known in the art since 1997 (i.e. note

"What's Hot" section of the "Netscape Communicator" section of the Netscape

Communicator Documentation). It would have been obvious to an artisan at the

time of the invention to integrate the dynamic client side interface elements of the

Netscape Communicator Documentation into the browser user interface of

Pasquali. Said artisan would have been motivated to combine the Netscape

Communicator Documentation into Pasquali to transform static content as found

in Pasquali into interactive and dynamic applications (i.e. see "Dynamic HTML"

section of the Netscape Communicator Documentation).

Brattli teaches the specific application of dynamic interface elements able

to be presented and modified in response to selected user input without requiring

further interaction with a server (i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "SlideMenu",

"SideScrollMenu", "Scrolltext", "PageScroll", "Spotlight" all written before 9/01). It

would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to integrate

the specific application of interface elements into the browser user interface as

modified by the Netscape Communicator Documentation to allow for sliding,

scrolling, highlighting and the use of dynamic menus (i.e. see "Scripts" section of

Brattli).

Regarding dependent claim 35, see the analysis of claim 34 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

method of claim 34 wherein the plurality of layers comprises one or more of a

slide sheet, a rotation display area, a tool layer with user inputs, and a menu bar

(i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "SlideMenu").

Regarding dependent claim 36, see the analysis of claim 34 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

method of claim 34 wherein the plurality of layers is structured within the received

requested page according to DHTML (i.e. col. 6, lines 6-7 et seq. of Pasquali;

HTML rendition model such as those defined by DHTML standards).

Regarding dependent claim 37, see the analysis of claim 34 above.

Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the

method of claim 34 wherein modifying the display to present the optional display layer comprises semi-transparently overlaying the page display layer with the optional display layer (i.e. "Scripts" section of Brattli: "NewsSlideFade").

Regarding dependent claim 38, see the analysis of claim 34 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the method of claim 34 further comprising a step of transmitting the recorded accepted user input asynchronously to the target server (i.e. col. 17 lines 11-16 et seq. of Pasquali; module attributes stored within the generated database table which is stored at the server side; also note col. 7 lines 54-58 et seq. of Pasquali; Any computing system that facilitates service of web related documents).

Regarding dependent claim 39, see the analysis of claim 34 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the method of claim 34 further comprising a step of transmitting the recorded accepted user input asynchronously to a recording server referenced in the received requested page (i.e. col. 17 lines 11-16 et seq. of Pasquali; module attributes stored within the generated database table which is stored at the server side; also note col. 7 lines 54-58; Any computing system that facilitates service of web related documents).

Regarding dependent claim 40, see the analysis of claim 34 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the method of claim 34 wherein the optional display layer comprises at least one of a tool layer, an e-mail entry layer, a calendar entry layer, a photo review layer, a

news layer, an instant messaging layer, and a voice chat layer (i.e. fig. 2a et seq. of Pasquali; tool layer 210, EMAIL, NEWS, CHAT).

Regarding dependent claim 41, see the analysis of claim 34 above. Pasquali in combination with Netscape Communicator 4.0 and Brattli teaches the method of claim 34 wherein the dynamic interface elements include at least one of one or more button (i.e. col. 2 line 20 et seq. of Pasquali; navigation buttons), one or more entry field or one or more form (i.e. col. 6 line 3 et seq. of Pasquali; form element).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-41 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chris Watt whose telephone number is (571) 270-1046. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 6:30-4:00 Eastern.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L. Kincaid can be reached on (571) 276-5619. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Chris A. Watt/   April 17, 2007

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